

ON THE EVE OF A CHANGE.

THE OUTGOING ADMINISTRATION AND HOW IT LABORS.

GOVERNOR WERTS SPENDS ONLY A LITTLE TIME IN HIS OFFICE, BUT HE ACCOMPLISHES A DEAL OF WORK-OTHER OFFICIALS FIND

Trenton, Jan. 11 (Special).-On the eve of a political ech it may not be amiss to take a glance at the and the year before the Legislature was in Repub-



GOVERNOR WERTS.

lican hands, and they succeeded in ousting the Democrats who had charge of the Treasurer's and Controller's offices, and they likewise appointed a good Republican to superintend the Capitol. The incoming of a Republican Governor next week means that before his term expires the whole State government will be officered by men of his own political faith

Governor George T. Werts, who will soon pass into political oblivion, is a man whose personal appearance would not attract especial attention in a crowded thoroughfare. He is tall and slender and



SECRETARY OF STATE KELSEY.

slightly stooped. He has a clear gray eye, which, when in conversation, he fastens upon a person in such manner as to interest him instantly. The routine work of the Governor of this State is con-siderable, and the assistance of Edward Fox, the executive clerk, who has served in the same capacity under ten successive administrations, is highly appreciated by the head of the State government.

Governor Werts, during his three-years' term, has the State House only once a week, except on rare occasions, or when the Legislature is in session.



JOHN H. BONNELL.

. Tuesday is the Governor's busy day. He is soon met by Mr. Fox, who has already prepared the papers awaiting the Governor's signature. These may include some unfortunate's death warrant, or a requisition for the transportation of some prisoner. With these papers is usually a large batch of letters asking for information upon one subject or another. The stenographer is called in, replies dictated, and



WILLIAM S. HANCOCK.

the correspondence is then turned over to the private secretary, Mr. McMasters.

By reason of his position the Governor of New-Jersey is Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State and ex-officio president of

the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers The State official whose duty brings him most in contact with the people at large is Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State. At present Mr. Kelsey is spending most of his time in Newark looking after the

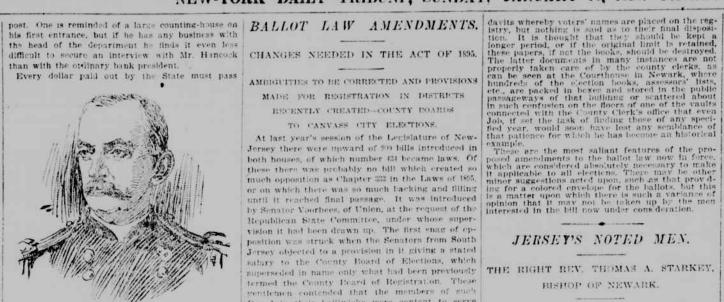
interests of the Consolidated Gas Company, of which In stature Mr. Kelsey is below the medium height. He is a financier of ability and an interesting con-versationalist. For years he was the head and front of the Democratic party in New-Jersey-the power

behind the throne.
For years Mr. Kelsey has made his home in the Trenton House. For three months of each year he and his wife usually travel in Europe, and his apartments are filled with bric-a-brac gathered from

nearly all quarters of the globe. Mr. Kelsey's salary is \$6,000 a year, with an allow-

ance for cierical service.

At any time during office hours one steppins lier's office will find State Controller Willism S. Hancock hard at work. This is perhaps the most important office in the State House, and the head of the department is rarely absent from his



GENERAL R. A. DONNELLY.

through the Controller's office. Every bill against the State is inspected by Mr. Hancock, and if it falls to state clearly the cost of each item the State's creditor generally submits another bill before receiving his check, Besides watching the his aged father, William Hancock, in Trenton. Mr.

Hancock's salary is \$6,000 per year.

The duties of State Treasurer George B. Swain are comparatively light. After the State Controller has passed an account against the State the Treasurer has only to sign the check. Mr. Swain finds much of his time occupied in looking after the



SUPREME COURT CLERK LEE.

State school fund mortgages and prodding the farmers and others to pay up their interest. His salary is \$6,000 a year. salary is \$6,000 a year.

One of the most popular officials in the State
House, and one of the hardest workers, is Hotse,
m.n. F. Lee, elect a, the Supreme chairt. He is
generally the first to arrive and the last to bave,
and the routine work of the office and the class,
fleation of the thousands of old court records late.



GEORGE B. SWAIN.

the year 1600 has kept Mr. Lee og the last year. He is paid in f

ae bicycle.
Adjutant-General William S. Sityker is never issuing from the State House except when off on a pur of inspection. Begides the regular work of the



GENERAL WILLIAM S. STRIKER.

GENERAL WILLIAM S STRIKER.

Adjutant-General, all those deserving pensions under the law must apply to General Stryker, and those receiving them draw their monthly check through his office. He receives a salary of \$1.200 a year.

Quartermaster-General Richard A Donnelly divides his time between his office and the State Arsenal. It is the Quartermaster's duty to look after all the property of the State Guard and to see that all weapons are in proper condition. The Quartermaster is in constant communication with the different companies throughout the State, and, like General Stryker, is a thorough soldier. Besides being Quartermaster-General, he is Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, he is Commissary-General, Paymaster-General, he is commissary-General, Paymaster-General and Chief of Ordnance. He, too, receives a salary of \$1.200 a year.

Atterney-General John P. Stockton is either at his office at the State House every day or at his home in Princeton engaged in preparing a case in which the State is interested. The regular duties of the Attorney-General involve attending to ali suits in which the State is interested, but these duties have been largely increased during the last few years by the passage of the Railroad Tax act. This created the Board of Railroad Assessors, whose adviser he is. He is also called on to collect the taxes of the delinquent miscellaneous corporations are usually begun by abtaining an infunction prohibiting them from doing any business or using their franchises in any way until the taxes are paid. He is also adviser of the Superintendent of Public Instruction and one of the trustees for the support of public schools. The Attorney-General is also called upon to advise the Riparian Commission, which involves giving opinions on questions arising between this and other States and the Federal Government. He must, besides, collect the moneys due on leases of riparian lands and cancel all leases which have been abandonned.

John H. Bennell, of Newark, is "Custodian of the Capitol," All the

LEGISLATION FOR MORRIS COUNTY.

Morristown, Jan. 11 (Special.)-The taxpayers of various sections of Merris County will ask the Legislature to pass a number of bills for the improvement of various towns and townships.

provement of various towns and townshies.

Morristown will ask to have its charter amended so that it can raise more mone. It will also ask for the passage of a bil permitting it to issue bonds for the purpose of constructing a sewerage system. Dover and Boonton will ask to have their charters amended so that they can increase their territory by annexing the outlying districts, and have the towns divided into wards.

Republican State Committee, under whose supervision it had been drawn up. The first snag of epposition was struck when the Senatora from South Jersey objected to a provision in it giving a stated salary to the County Board of Elections, which superseded in name only what had been previously THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS A. STARKEY, termed the County Board of Registration. These rentlemen contended that the members of such Board in their balliwicks were content to serve Without compensation, for pure unadulterated love AFTER AN EPISCOPATE OF FIFTEEN YEARS HE of the party. So strenuously did they combat this provision (which gave the Heards in first-class countles \$1,00 per annura for each member, \$300 in second-class countles, \$20 in there of the class and \$150 in those ranked as fourth class) that the section containing it was stricken out entirely without reservation. In another place the bill pre-vided that the printing and distribution of the balraid on their yearly pin-money, and after a deal of persuasion the Senate Committee on Elections struck out this feature, which would have proved

A MUCH MANGLED MEASURE.

And so it went. Objection after objection was sustained, until, near the close of the rection, the original bill looked as though it had been through a Kansas cyclone, and the men who drafted it were almost unable to recognize the creature of their brains. All sorts of schemes to delay the passage of the emasculated bill were tried, but two days before the close of the ression, after it had been engrossed by the assistant secretary of the State Committee, who was hampered in every conceivable way, it was passed by both houses.

way, it was passed by both houses.

Naturally an act that had been subjected to such rough usage could not be expected to fulfil the requirements of what was ultimally intended to be a safeguard against fraud, but even in its present shape it proved at the November election to be in many ways such a protection, especially that part of it requiring personal registration in cities of over 40,000 inhabitants. Colonization was stopped by this and by the restriction fixing the last registration day three weeks before election, instead of the day three weeks before election, instead of the Tuesday preceding. Corrupt party managers concluded that it would be asking dear for their which to keep repeaters on hand for three weeks.

The actual enforcement of this amendatory act has one of this amendatory act.

has proved that it is fastly to several respects, and on this account there will be a bill introduced in the early part of the coming ression branched to remark the shortcomings of the 1995 act. This latter was really intended only for record, not municipal or

ally make the law seneral in its term NEW LAW FOR NEW CONDITIONS.

At first it was thought that the methods of regishave to be made in two ways in cities of over 40,000 inhabitants. If has been determined, however, that the registration books used last November will be unilized in the spring elections in Newark and other large cities. In the case of the first-named city, ceral of the wards in which there were districts with more than 600 voters have been lately redis-tricted, and the voters in the new political division will have to register either personally or by affiliar vii. It is to elineh this that the new measure will be introduced, and if possible pressed to a spredy passage, there being nothing specifically providing for this in the 180 law.

This will doubtles, make an increase necessary in the salary of the Election Boards in each district, as it entails more work upon them, the poli cierks as it entails more work upon them, the poli cierks as it entails more work upon them, the poli cierks as it entails more work upon them, the poli cierks as it entails more work upon them, the poli cierks as it entails more work upon them, the policiers are possible to the water and the policy of these Boards have already entered a strong try of these Boards have already entered a strong try of these Boards have already entered a strong try of these Boards have already entered a strong try of these Boards have already entered a strong try of these Boards have already entered as the properties of the township Boards reserve to the try of the remover of the township Boards reserve to the provide for a canvascing of the vote at a city election, the Country Boards of Election before a canvascing in case of the try of the township boards reserve to the previous provide the provide for a canvascing of the vote at a city election, the Country Board of Aldermon in each city. Therefore it will be necessary to offer to make this uniform, to require the Country of the Country Board of Elections the country and provide the properties of the State of the properties of the State of the properties of the Country Board of Elections the country and provide the country Board of the Country Board of Elections to country and the country Board of Elections to the properties of the State of the properties of the State of the properties of the Country Board of Elections the country Board of the Country Board of Elections the country Board of Elections the country Board of the Country Board of the Country Board of Elections the country Board of the Country Board of Elections the country Board of the Country Board of Elections the country Board of the Country Board of Elections the c This will doubtless make an increase necessary in the salary of the Election Boards in each district.

vexations delay. A correction of this fault is contemplated.
Texniship Beards of Election now file their books with the County Clerk, while the city Heards hard them over to the County Beard of Elections, and should the latter desire to procure the first name books it becomes necessary to make a requisition on the County Clerk. It is proposed to hace all these books in the custody of the central Beard. There is no provision in the present law concerning the limit of time when returns shall be delivered to the proper authorities, although there is a penalty attached if it becomes necessary for the court to order their delivery, and such mandate is not charged within twenty four hours.

THE QUESTION OF COMPENSATION.

Tranship Boards of Esection now file their books with the County Clerk, while the city Heards hard them over in the County Board of Effective and the county Clerk, while the city Heards hard should the lattice through the county the county of the county to make a requisition on the County Clerk. It is proposed to passe at these hooks in the custody of the central floated through the county Clerk. It is proposed to passe at the decision of the proper authorities, although there is a pensity attached if it becomes necessary for the county to order their delivers, and such mandate is not object which it would you have been of the County Boards of Effection. As has been pointed out above, the or gind bull contemplated compensation for the ground of economy. As an examine of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse with the arms of the ground of economy. As an examine of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be and the was obtained in the such contemplated contemplated to the lates campaign to the ground of economy. As an examine of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example to lab resumations of appointers to be exampled to the proper such as a salary of 100 a month, and even then were offered and contemplated for a living on political to the proper of the such contemplated of the proper of the such contemplated to the Jerse will be an examine of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required of such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required to such Boards in the Jerse will be an example of the work required to such be

A fruitful cause of great dissatisfaction among the members of the Election Boards lest fail was that part of the law requiring them to appear before a notary public and swear to their signatures on the blanks furnished by the County Board of Elections. These blanks contain a series of questions
touching upon the eligibility, efficiency and character of the nominees, and must be answered in the
handwriting of each of the latter. The notary's
fee came out of the pockets of the nominees, and it
is proposed to do away with this objection by
giving the County Board of Elections power to
administer the requisite oath, for which there will
be no charge. Although the law has been so interpreted as to permit of the appointment of a clerk
to the County Board of Elections to serve in that
capacity during the term of the Board at a fixed
salary, it is thought best to insert in the proposed
bill a section providing for this contingency and
leaving no room for doubt on the subject.

The time and place for the meeting of the several
registry and election boards on the first registry
day is plainly stated in the present statute, but
nothing is said relative to that subject in the section providing for similar meetings on the two succeeding days of registry. This caused a great deal
of uncertainty and confusion last year, and it is
likely that this comparatively slight error will be
corrected, by amendment of the section to which
reference has been made. Still another ambiguous
pertion of the lew calls for a remedy. As it now
stands, the County Board of Elections is made
custodian for a period of three months of the affiblanks furnished by the County Board of Elec-

JERSEY'S NOTED MEN.

BISHOP OF NEWARK.

FINDS THE CHURCH IN HIS DROCKSE TO BU IN. A MOST PRACEFUL AND REALTHY STATE WHILE IDENTIFIED WITH THE AD-VANCED MOVEMENT, HE IS NOT

AN EXTREME BITUALIST.

millions spent by the State Mr. Hancock's duttes require him to keep a close watch over the receipts from the different departments. Controller Hancock is the only bachelor in the Governor's County Rose of County Clerks and placed in charge of the Right Rev. Thomas Alfred Cabinet. He is young and wealthy, and lives with the printing and distribution of the ballots and other paraphernals of elections to taken from the County Clerks and placed in charge of the Right Rev. Thomas Alfred careles, than the Right Rev. Thomas Alfred careles, the Rev. Thomas Alfred careles, the



THE RIGHT REV. THOMAS A. STARKEY.

my been yours of sandy progress and ad- ; to the western boundary of New-Iersey on the



DENRY KIPP.

emalgamation of two strains of the purest Knickerbocker blood, although his simple life and retring habits do not bring this fact into promi-nence. No descendant of the first Hendrick has led a more active life or attained more local notoriety than this Henry, who was born on August 31, 1811. In July, 1811, he married Susan A. Howard, a niece of Enoch Morgan, who bore him

Howard, a nice of rhoch along an earlier six children, four of whom are still living.

Judge Kipp was a master of the cooper's trade, but abandoned it to open a clothing house in Greenwich-st., New-York. This venture was attended with fair success, and with his earnings he moved with fair success, and with his earnings he mover to Thenton, where he established the largest gen-eral store in Now-Jersey. At the age of thirty he received the title of ludge by appointment as a lay member of the Mercer County bench, to the sur-prise of older and native residents, who resented the conferring of such a distinction upon a com-parative stranger. The Judge retired from mercantile business in 1846 to take charge of the home-stead farm at Polisity, which he managed for about forty years.

The old man is rich in reminiscences of the days.

when the young wemen rode to muster, basking bees and dances seated behind their sweethearts on horseback. He relates acries of the gatherings at the taverus of "Bill" Jones, "Brom" Allen, Edo meet him. In his churchmanship the Bishop is in symbathy with the advanced Church movement, all though not what would be called an exfreme ritualist.

DEATH OF MAJOR BLANCHET.

Morristown, Jan. II (special)—Major Blanchet, who was a member of the Loyal Legion, and a prominent member of the Loyal Legion, and a prominent member of the G. A. R. died suddenly of heart failure at his home in Morristown, on Sunday morning last.

His father settled in this country at the time of the French Revolution, and formed, with other noble emigrants from the sume land, a serior of colony at Madison, where Major Blanchet was born in 1816. His training was, according to Old World ideas, that of a scholar and a gentleman, and he was, until recently, an ardent sportsman and naturalist.

An enthusiastic supporter of the Union, at an early period in the War of the Rebellon he raised a company which was assigned to the 27th New-Jersey Volunteers. He started out as captain of the company, being promoted to the rank of major in the field. He was up to the day of his death an active and devoted member of the G. A. R., of which he established the A. T. A. Torbert Post in Morristown, leaves three sons and three daughters, all of whom reside in Morristown.

Horristown. The started out as captain of the company which was assigned to the 27th New-Jersey Volunteers. He started out as captain of the company being promoted to the rank of major in the field. He was up to the day of his death an active and devoted member of the G. A. R., of which he established the A. T. A. Torbert Post in Morristown, and was also for a number of years alide.

The following death of the company pears of the gather of the was for many years commander of this provides and their children walk barefoot to church in Hackgard, Salves were numerous in Bergen County, and was also for a number of years alide.

The following days are political conventions assembled the taken and and and conventions assembled the taken and and and conventions assembled the taken and and and

A HACKENSACK PATRIARCH.

JUDGE HENRY KIPP A DESCENDANT OF AN ANCIENT DUTCH FAMILY.

HALE AND HEARTY AT ENGITY-FIVE YEARS OF ARE. HE GIVER EVILENCE OF HIS SIMPLE LIFE IN HIS STRENGTH OF BODT AND CLEARNISS OF MIND—HE REMEMBER.

EERS LAFATETES VISIT

IN 1825.

One of the most unique characters in Bergen County—a section noted for its antiques, animate and insultance—is Henry Kipp. He prehents a strong type of the direct descendants from the early settlers, the men who, in 160, ascended the serpential and insultance of the Heart Kipp. As each of the Henry Kipp. He prehents as thought of the direct descendants from the early settlers, the men who, in 160, ascended the serpential fluctuation of the content of the Laft of t

"So live, that when thy summons comes to join The innumerable caravan, which moves To that mysterious realin, where each shall take His cramber in the silent halls of death. Thou go not, like the quarry-save at night, Scourged to his dangeon, but, sustained and realing an unfaltering trust, approach the grave Like one who wraps the dranery of his couch About him, and lies down to pleasant freama."

FIRST-EQUAL TAXATION.

CONGRESSMAN M'EWAN THINKS THAT TAX REFORM IS A PRESSING NEED.

THE PRESENT LAW IS NOT A REFLEX OF THE FEELINGS OF THE PEOPLE-IT PROVIDES A VAST FUND FOR CORRUPT PURPOSES. THE FEDERAL COURTS SHOULD

Congressman Tabaas McEwan was the Ra publican leader in the New-Jersey House of Assembly two years ago. In here use to a communication asking what, in his opinion, the State Legislature should do, he sends the following:

To the Editor of The Tribune

Sir: Promptly with the opening of the New-Jersey Legislature the people of Hudson and Essex counties sught to begin an organized effort to have it past a law giving equal taxation. It is one of those propositions which, by their mere statement, should carry conviction. The proposition is that each dollar of value should bear the same rate of tax that any other dollar of value bears in the same taxing derict. When put in this form there seems to be no room for discent. Yet in Hudson County the individual taxpayers pay \$2.75 per \$100 while railroads pay \$1 per \$100 for local purposes. I do not think that any Legislature would ever pass a law of such an unfair nature if it were lost entirely to their best judgment. Other and baser means must have been adopted

Nor do I think that the subsequent legislatures that refused to pass a just and equal taxation law reflected the feelings and views of their constituency, no matter from what county the legislator came, No New-Jersey constituency desires to have one of two counties pay burdens that the whole State ought Their pride is too great to permit them to live off the charity of a county that can ill afford by an unjust law. These Jerseymen have too much manhood to seek by oppression to exact from one section that which should be borne ratably by all. It would be just as fair for the representatives of all the larger cities to combine in the Legislatus to enact a law that all senboard, or all agricultural or forested countles, shall be taxed at 3 per cent on the value of their ratables, no matter what the lo-

cal rate is, and that 2 per cent of the amount col-lected shall be paid to the State for State purposes. This would comply with the construction given by the courts to the clause in the constitution upon which the railroads depend for the maintenance of the present Railroad Tax law. The clause is that "Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value." The courts have held this to mean that all property of the same class shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, etc. This construction would of necessity be applied by the courts to all the seaboard land, as it, like railroads, touches many counties, and is not in one only. So with lands given up to agriculture or to tree growing. These are found in more than one county. In each case it would be of the same class.

THE FEDERAL COURTS SHOULD BE AP-

PEALED TO. The New-Jersey courts have upheld the Railrest Tax law, but the United States courts have been applied to yet. When the question is submisted to it, my judgment and hope is that the United States court, at least, the higher courts will ar States court, at least, the higher courts will say that the tax is on the value per deliar, and not so the class of property. I have not looked up the decisions, but I venture the assertion that a decision similar to that made by the New-Jersey courts will be found nowhere else in the civilized world. In all fairness to a sister county, the people of other counties should ask their representatives to put an end to this law, that hears with great oppression on one or two counties and not at all on

other counties should ask their representatives to put an end to this law, that bears with great oppression on one or two counties and not at all on the others.

It would have been adjusted long ago, had not the earne political managers, both of parties and of corporations, found that the present methods drabled them to collect a large fund by infired tall-ton, which fund was paid out in excresive extraverances in State matters, that were carried to the point of gross corruption, as seen in the receiving of the state of the point of gross corruption, as seen in the realist of the point of gross corruption, as seen in the realist of the point of gross corruption, as seen in the realist of the grown of the second of the grown of the particular that were the seen increased much, if at all, but the tax bills would show how much of the amount was to be used for State purposes. If in one year the amount was small, all the next year it was greater for State purposes, if in one year the amount was small, the next year it was greater for State purposes, if in one year the amount was small, all the tax payers, having the amount was small, the next year it was greater for State purposes. If in one year the amount was small, the next year it was greater for State purposes, if in one year the amount was small, for their tax bills, before their eyes, would be in a position to judge whether the State Government was economically administered. If so, they would be grown to make their forays on one or the other side of the political mountain, but divide the spoils in the same rendezvous at the top, do not want.

THE BURDEN WOULD NOT BE GREATER.

THE BURDEN WOULD NOT BE GREATER The amount in the aggregate collected from the

The amount in the aggregate collected from the railroads and the people of counties outside of Hudson and Eesen counties, would not be much greater than now paid by them, but it would greater than now paid by them, but it would be distributed differently. More would be allowed to remain in the counties where the taxable property is, but less would be given to the State for purpose of corruption, and for excessive and unvise appropriation.

By the direct law Jersey City gets \$2.75 per paid of valuation from individual taxpayers, and per cent per \$100 of valuation from railroads, not standing that more police and fire protection and everything else that enters into the tax levy, exceptinterest, is, of necessity, given to the railred property, than to that of individuals proportionated to the value of the respective holdings of each without coreidering the amount spent in maintaining armories and militia, and the frequency will which they demand the protection of the sherm and his posse.

Jersey City confidently expects, hecause of befaith in the justice of her claim, that all Jersey men will come to her support in her time of new brought on by this grossly unfair taw, in aiding have passed an "Equal Taxation Lisw."

ARLINGTON AND KEARNY.

Randolph Crowell, of Beach-st., was elected first lieutenant of Company G. 1st Regiment, Friday night at a special election held in the company rooms, in the Newark City Armory. Lieutenant Crowell takes the position made vacant by the roman and resignation of H. C. Flaack. At the game meeting James Faichney, of Arlington, san elected secretary. elected secretary.

The installation of officers on Friday night by the

The installation of officers on Friday night by the Loyal Additional Benefit Association of America, and Council, Royal Areanum, of Arlington, was one of the most pleasing affairs the popular order has had the most pleasing affairs the popular order has had. The new officers were installed by Henry M. Sachs, Supervising Deputy Grand Reseat, of Madison, S. Supervising Deputy Grand Reseat, of Madison, S. Supervising Deputy Grand Reseat, of Madison, S. F. H. Sickles, vice-regent; E. R. Downing, oralif, F. H. Dennis, secretary, P. E. Brockway, collector, J. H. Coley treasurer: Richard Morrison, Charles Thomas Goold, guide; James Hall, warden; Charles H. Sturm, seatry. An elaborate banquet follows the ceremonics